

ter the evening service commenced, and conversed with him about the order of the sermon then preaching about ten minutes.

Rev. Elias C. Scott, was at said camp meeting, saw Mr. A. fiston Wednesday morning; procured him a tent to get refreshment in, saw him in the evening near the close of public service, near the Plainfield tent; conversed with him. On Thursday morning witness saw Mr. Avery and told him there were bad girls on the ground; Avery replied that the Cornell girl was one of them; that he saw her in the congregation staring round, but that when she saw him she dropped her head as if she had been shot.

Rev. Plaineas Crandall, saw Mr. Avery on the camp ground several times on Wednesday and Thursday; agreed to go home to Providence with him in his chaise on Friday. Thursday evening witness preached; a few seconds before he commenced saw Mr. Avery at the preacher's stand; he agreed to meet him there at the close of the service, and go to their lodgings; they did so meet; lodged together, and started for Providence next morning.

Rev. Abraham D. Merrill saw A. on the ground frequently on Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday evening Avery opened the prayer meeting in the western tent; remained there till the horn blew for preaching. Mr. Avery was in the habit, when witness knew him of taking long excursions on foot. On Thursday afternoon, Maria came into a tent where witness was, and said she had been a very bad girl, and requested his forgiveness.

Rev. Henry Mayo, was much in the company of Mr. Avery on the ground; on Thursday evening witness was in the western tent from half past five till the horn blew, when they left the tent; witness a little before A. but they both reached the preacher's tent at the same moment—witness remained with Mr. Avery till Mr. Crandall got through preaching, and came for him when they were off the ground together—Rev. Samuel Palmer was in the tent during most of the evening. Witness saw Maria on the ground and remarked that she was pregnant.

Rev. Samuel Palmer, sat by Mr. A's side in the preacher's tent, on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Betsy Mayo, saw Maria several times on the ground Thursday afternoon; she came to the table back of the tent; she said to witness, Mr. Avery is here; witness replied that Mr. Merrill was also; Maria said, "she knew it, and had spoken to him." Witness then told her that Mr. Avery was in the tent, when she went directly away. Mr. A. reprimanded witness for speaking to her.

Mrs. Patty Bacon, lodged in the Muddy Brook tent; saw Maria, and remarked that she was a married woman or ought to be, saw her change her clothes thought she was pregnant.

(Concluded next week.)

WHAT NEXT!—We have been informed within a few days past, on good authority, that there is now living in the town of Providence, a female by the name of Maria Snow Cornell. Of her character we say nothing, further than to state what ought to be known, viz: that there is now no doubt that this is the identical girl spoken of by the witnesses on the stand in the trial of Avery, as Maria Snow at one place, as Maria Cornell at another, and as Maria S. Cornell at a third. Thus has the character of Sarah M. Cornell, the unfortunate deceased, been loaded down with the singularities, the traitors, and the crimes of another whose name bore a resemblance to hers. Why has this been done? Let those answer who best know. We do hope this affair will be thoroughly investigated and publicly exposed, and the authors of it made to feel the full weight of their merited punishment. Lives there on earth a fiend, a devil in human form, that would or could resort to such measures for any purposes whatever? If there be such beings, let them be known that they may be shunned.—*Fall River Monitor*

From the New York Enquirer.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

Our news schooner Eclipse arrived in town this morning, with London papers to the evening of the 22d May, brought by the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Champlin.

LONDON, May 17.—The representatives of West India commerce convened yesterday, and deliberated on the measures to be taken for opposing the emancipation project.

Mr. Collier Ferguson announces, for the 13th June ensuing, a motion calling the attention of the Chamber to the situation of Poland, and the engagements entered into by England in regard to that country, by the treaty of Vienna.

Yesterday Mr. Cobbett made a motion in the House of Commons, that the name of Sir Robert Peel should be stricken from the list of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of the bill restricting the issue of bank notes to the sum of five millions.

pounds. There was but four votes in its favour, and 278 against it.

The cotton duties reduction bill had passed both Houses and received the royal assent.

Mr. E. J. Littleton, member of the House of Commons for the southern division of Staffordshire, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

On the subject of negro emancipation, a question being put in the House of Commons, to ministers, lord Althorp said that he was glad of an opportunity to state that ministers were determined to persevere with the question with all possible despatch.

The great meeting of the political Union of Birmingham, called by Mr. Attwood, had passed over without any disturbance; Mr. O'Connell was present. Some strong resolutions were passed, condemning the course pursued by ministers, and recommending the repeal of the legislative Union with Ireland.

The most important intelligence on foreign affairs is that relative to the Dutch and Belgian question. It would appear that the King of Holland has, at last, agreed to an indefinite armistice.

An official announcement of this event has, it is true, not yet appeared, still the positive tone in which the London papers speak of it, leave little reason to doubt that it has actually taken place.

There is nothing that throws any additional light on the state of affairs between Turkey and Egypt.

HONORS TO BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk and his brethren followed close at the heels of the present as far as New York, and shared in the applause which the occasion drew forth. This appears to have excited the indignation of some of the collateral editors, if not the jealousy of the president himself—and so the connexion was cut short at New York, the president taking one track and Black Hawk being ordered to another. Whilst they travelled together a double gratification was afforded to the people, who could

"Look on this picture, and on that," and by comparison judge which made the best figure in the show. Black Hawk, however, labored under the disadvantage of having no faithful scribe at his elbow, to note down his movements and language.—*Baltimore Chron*

Poor Black Hawk! They have stopped his tour to the east, and will not permit him any longer to follow the triumphal car. The reception given to the captive at Philadelphia, was so little different from that given to the president, that it excited the spleen and indignation of many. Indeed there seemed to be a sort of contest between the friends of the two great men, which should bear away the palm—the one of pity and compassion for the captive—and the other of adulation to the conqueror.

In Philadelphia, the attention paid to him excited unpleasant feeling—but in New York, it became intolerable, and he was dispatched to the west, "that the president might be alone in his glory."—*U. S. Telegraph*.

The following from the Commercial Advertiser, is the official bulletin of the N. York portion of the Black Hawk's tour:

"At length he presented himself at an open window, of the second story, took off his hat, (he was in citizen's dress,) and waved it towards the multitude, at the same time bowing several times, à la mode de President, and exhibiting a manner which seemed to show that he was well pleased with the attention which he attracted. The moment he presented himself at the window, many voices eagerly exclaimed, "There's Black Hawk! there's Black Hawk!" and immediately the air was rent with three hearty cheers. Next appeared one of his companions, in Indian costume, with a handsome red blanket about his shoulders, and a sort of Indian fan in his hand, which he waved towards the multitude in lieu of a hat. He too, was answered with three cheers, as were likewise a third and a fourth of his party who successively presented themselves at the windows. The interview, although very informally sought, was perhaps as agreeable to the Indians as if it had been conducted with a more scrupulous regard to the customs of a fashionable society. At all events, it was very agreeable to the multitude, who, after gratifying their curiosity, retired with evident marks of satisfaction."

Black Hawk.—We are taught to believe that all public demonstrations of attention to remarkable persons, indicate the affectionate attachment of those who tender them. This being so, few persons have been so highly honored as Black Hawk. In Baltimore, the press was so great, that those in charge of this noted personage and his companions, were obliged to convey them to Fort McHenry, to save them from being overborne by public testimonials of love and affection.

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In this city, police officers are kept

have to be guarded, to keep back the admiring crowds who throng them.—Doors, windows, awning frames, house tops, corners of streets, and the high ways, along which if rumor happens to say Black Hawk is going to pass, are crowded with all ages, sexes, and conditions, and shouts are sent up in testimony of this feeling of respect and attachment. It only needs the announcement of a public exhibition, under the forms of a military parade, or procession of any sort, to put the city, from one end to the other, in commotion.

We have omitted to notice the formal visit made to Black Hawk by the authorities, his honor the mayor, and members of councils—because this branch of honor might be denominated official—and therefore, supposed, by some, not to have been made under the influence of that "gushing" flow from the heart, which prompts the people to press upon and shout over those dignitaries.—*Phila. Com. Herald*.

The Lioness.—Melancholy but interesting intelligence respecting some of the victims of the explosion on board the Lioness, has just been received by various letters from a friend of the late Mr. Clifford of this city, part of which we think, will afford some degree of gratification, however melancholy to that worthy man's relatives and acquaintances.

By one of his letters from Alexandria, June 1, it appears that the body of Mr. Clifford had been recovered and interred opposite to that town on the 30th of May. A Mr. Campbell, who knew him personally, and the dress he wore, identified the corpse Judge Johnson's body, as it is believed, had been buried a little higher up, a few days previously. It is some solace to mourners, that those whom they lament had the last office of sepulture performed to their remains; that they were "by strangers honor'd and by strangers mourn'd." Almost all the killed have been found, some but little disfigured—others mangled.

The mangled survivors have a harder fate than those who perished at once.—A poor passenger was still lying in agony at Judge Smith's plantation on the 31st. Both his hands were peeled of their flesh, and it was equally distressing to humanity to see the sufferer or to hear his groans and screams.

A Mr. Onsley made a remarkable escape. He was up and dressed; when the explosion happened, he found him self lying among a pile of fragments, having fallen through the cabin floor on the engine. Feeling his clothes all in a flame, he made a desperate effort extricated himself, and jumped into the river, the remaining hull and boilers sinking instantly after in thirty or thirty-five feet water.

It is supposed that the Indians below collected or rifled most of the trunks that were afloat. Cholera since broke out among them, and they have fled away.

Those who are bereft by this sad accident, we must consign to their fortune, to resignation, to the sympathy of their friends, and the soothings of Hope.—*New Orleans paper*.

Norwich, June 12.—A murder of the most atrocious character was committed at the village of Greenville, in this town, on Friday evening last. A man by the name of David Sherman, well known for his intemperate habits, and abuse of his family, on the morning of that day sharpened his axe, saying that he was going out to chop wood—after a short absence, he returned and said that he had changed his mind, and believed he would have *high*. His axe was laid aside, and most of the day was spent in frequent visits to a barrel of cider, which he had in his cellar. To nights right he became noisy, and it is supposed that his wife exfoliated with him upon his conduct, as she had sometimes told him that she could not longer remain with him unless he behaved better, and doubtless it was her remonstrances that roused all his evil passions, and prompted him to take her life. She also refused to let him have money well knowing the manner in which he would abuse it. She was sitting in a chair with a child about sixteen months old in her arms, when he approached and struck her with the edge of an axe with such force as completely to split her head open between her eyes and down the nose, hitting the child in her lap with the same blow, and severing the entire scalp from its head, so that it hung off upon one side. Several children who were in the room ran out and cried for help, and a woman from a family in another part of the house, coming in to see what was the cause of the disturbance, was forced to flee for her life—the monster aiming a blow at her which she very narrowly escaped. A child from a window called to a young man passing by, who went in, and saw Sherman strike his wife, then prostrate on the floor, two or three blows with the back of his axe. On inquiring, "what are you about," he received for

answer "none of your business," and being unarmed, he went out to procure assistance—in the meantime the murderer went to an adjoining room and put his axe into a closet. By the time three or four persons could be collected it was dusk, and on entering the house they perceived something in one corner of the room, covered with an old carpet, on removing which the woman and child were seen, the former exhibiting some faint signs of life, and an attempt was made to raise her

up—but before candles were procured he ceased to breathe. During this time Sherman came from another part

of the house and attempted to pass out through the room where the bodies were, when he was seized and bound with a cord.

He made a little resistance at first, but soon yielded, saying "he had done it and was ready to die." On being asked what he had killed his wife for, said she had aggravated him to do it—she had taken the children's wages, and refused to let him have

money to pay a bill for meat. He requested to see the bodies before he was taken to jail, and after looking at them said, "he did not mean to kill the child, and was sorry for it."

The wounds upon the deceased were principally upon their heads, which were shockingly mangled and broken to pieces. It is supposed that the child did not receive but two blows—one with the edge, the other with the back of the axe—the last of which broke the skull in two places, producing what is termed a counter fracture. It struggled for a while, but medical assistance

which was very promptly given, was entirely in vain, and died about 12 o'clock in the night. By this act of an unfeeling father, a large family of children are cast destitute upon the world.

Sheriff was brought before a court of examination on Saturday morning, and fully committed to take his trial at the next session of Superior Court, which will be held at New London in September. The bodies of his wife and child were interred on Sunday morning, followed to the grave by a very large concourse, probably not less than fifty hundred dollars.

CHOLERA.

The Cholera has made its appearance and while it has slain its hundred, fear has put its thousands to death. Let none therefore be afraid. This epidemic has, heretofore, been so characterized by paroxysms in its selections and eccentricities in its career, that all calculation as to time, place and distance, seems to have been defied. It may come with the desolation of a storm, and challenge the whirlwind in its rapidity and flight, or with a mitigated violence, locate itself among us, and like a Monarch throw its own livery over the diseases of the country throughout the season, or even longer. By way of preventive, let all fruit and berries of every description be scrupulously abstained from, and the use of vegetables be dispensed with entirely—the Irish potato and rice only used as such, with meat, milk, coffee, tea, bread, &c. as usual.

Flannel or cotton should be worn next the skin, and all exposure to the night air, be strictly guarded against, whilst no excesses in eating or drinking should be committed, because of a sudden and violent change in the general course of living. Habit is too omnipotent in its prerogatives, to be kicked aside with impunity—then, let those who drink, drink on still, but with more moderation, but those that drink not, must neither taste nor handle alcohol.

Diarrhoea is so prominent and general a forerunner and symptom of the complaint, that it may be said, always to precede the cholera, from a few hours to several days. We do not say every bowel affection must necessarily end in cholera, but we do say every such irregality is dangerous, and should be looked on as premonitory, and they who have it, are subject to the disease in its worst form at any moment, from the slightest indiscretion in diet or exposure. Then never let a trifling looseness of the bowels be neglected for one hour, none who do so are safe, however well they may feel in other respects, they are only jeopardizing their lives, by permitting an insidious foe to enter and occupy every avenue, till he is entrenched so strongly, that no means are found potent enough to expel him, and the patient finds himself, when too late, a victim to the most ferocious symptoms and the sacrifice of his own imbecility and listlessness.

The cure is simple and speedy, if met at the very threshold, but not to be foiled with or managed easily, if suffered to enthrone itself. The rice water discharge is always attendant on the disease in some stage, but the ejections at first are generally of a light yellow or brown color, which may pass immediately into the rice water, or that of a greyish or pale colored substance, and finally to a fluid transparent as crystal—this latter in the worst forms of the disease, may be so copious as to run in streams through the bed and bed-clothes. The first symptom will generally be a slight looseness of the bowels, or twisting and cramp about the stomach

or some part of the abdomen, or both

these may be together, with or without some nausea—in this case let the patient take from ten to twenty drops of the camphorated alcohol, in a spoonful of water, keeping himself to the house and confining himself exclusively to rice water or corn meal gruel for diet—if the skin be dry, drink freely of warm balm or sage tea, and if the feet or skin incline to be cold, dry heat should be applied while the patient is in bed to induce perspiration.

M. D.

GENERAL ELECTION,

To be held on the first Monday in August next.

Congress—Amos Lane.

John Test

Enoch McCarty.

LEGISLATURE,

Samuel Fallis,

Daniel Kelso.

Charles F. Krutz,

John P. Lillard.

James W. Hood.

Sheriff of Switzerland co.

Ralph B. Cotton,

George E. Pleasants,

Morton Craig,

Pruett Harvey

Bela Hearick,

William Keith,

Israel R. Whitehead.

William R. Wiley.

CORONER,

George Brown.

Stephen G. Peabody,

John Stepleton.

Cosby M. Lewis.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

Thomas Cole,

John Hicks.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Moses Bronson,

Colin McNutt, Jun.

William Scudder.

CONCENTRIC MACHINERY,

A NEW INVENTION.

HAVING procured a patent from the United States for an improvement, I deem it necessary to give the public information of its utility. This invention consists in reversing the power and motion of machinery from the extremity of the wheel, through the centre, and is called

Concentric Machinery.

This improvement can be beneficially applied to mills of every description. I have just put a grist mill in operation for Charles F. Krutz, Esq.—with